The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4653. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of August 23 by the Ocean Telegraph.

The Cessation of Peace in Germany Again Announced.

Restrictions to be Withdrawn in Many Cases.

Prussia to Dismantle Austrian Fortresses.

A Provisional Government in Candia.

The Withdrawal of the Prussian Forces Already Commenced.

Cession of Bavarian Territory to Prussia.

Prussia obtains the Exclusive Right to Garrison Malta.

Great Cession of Venetia to Italy by the Emperor of France.

Reception of Ex-Gov. Eyre at Southampton.

Commencement of Hostilities in the Island of Candia.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Peace Conclusions between the Several Belligerents—Ratifications to be Exchanged in Eight Days.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—6 p.m.

Peace between Austria and Prussia was to have been signed at Prague yesterday. The ratifications are to be exchanged in eight days.

Peace was also to have been signed between Prussia and Bavaria.

One of the Conditions of Peace.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—P. M.

One of the conditions of peace between Prussia and Austria is, that Prussia is to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

What Prussia Gains Territorially—The Evacuation of Bohemia.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt.

Bavaria cedes the northern district to Prussia, and pays her thirty millions of florins.

Darmstadt cedes to Prussia Hesse-Homburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mainz, but retains Upper Hesse, which joins the Northern Confederation.

The Prussians are beginning to evacuate Bohemia. Their withdrawal will finish by Sept. 18.

AUSTRIA.

A Constitutional Government for Hungary.

PESTH, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

After the conclusion of peace Austria intends appointing a responsible conservative Hungarian Ministry. The Diet is to be reopened in September.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Cession of Venetia.

The Emperor of France.

Reception of Ex-Gov. Eyre at Southampton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Ex-Gov. EYRE was received by his friends and the civil authorities of Southampton yesterday, and entertained at a banquet in the evening. At a large opposition meeting, resolutions condemning his course in Jamaica were passed with great unanimity.

CANDIA.

Commencement of Hostilities—Greek Consul Persecuted—Exchanges.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—8 A.M.

A telegram from Athens reports that fighting has occurred in the Island of Candia, and that the United States Consulate has been destroyed.

Protest of Foreign Consuls Strongly Worded.

The Insurgents.

Arms Arriving, Aug. 20.

The Turks have commenced hostilities against the Christians in Candia.

Several Consulates, especially those of Holland, Sweden and the United States, having suffered much damage, have protested. The insurgents, 8,000 strong, hold important points.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Universe.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—Noon.

The Bank of England to-day reports a rise of one per cent from 2 to 3 per cent.

Consols are quoted at 90¼ for money.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23—Noon.

The following are the current prices of American Securities to-day:

United States five-twenties, 70¾.

Erie Railway shares, 48½.

Illinois Central shares, 77.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 23—Noon.

The Cotton market is firmer; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is flat.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President to Receive the Members of the National Labor Convention.

The Convention of Seventy-Three Delegates Present.

General Grant and Admiral Farragut to Accompany the President to Chicago.

Preparations for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland.

Issue of Reform by the Freedmen's Bureau.

Special Orders No. 98, Burying of the Dead.

Last Chinese Slip Homeward Bound.

The President to Receive the Members of the National Labor Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1866.

The President will receive with the delegates of the Labor Convention at 12 o'clock to-morrow, at the White House.

The Convention of Seventy-Three Delegates Present.

The Labor Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, in the Hall of Representatives.

There was a very large attendance, there being seventy-three delegates present.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. [illegible], of Illinois, who stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of holding a National Labor Convention, and to take such action as might be deemed necessary to secure the passage of such laws as would be beneficial to the laboring classes.

Mr. [illegible], of Illinois, moved that the Convention proceed to the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, moved that the Convention proceed to the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. [illegible], of Illinois

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Park Question—The Public Mall—Road—Females and Missionaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25, 1864.

This community is getting considerably excited on the question of a Park. Commissioners have been appointed, and have already entered upon the discharge of their duties. Several descriptions of your Central Park—its groves over the squares of your Central Park—its groves over the squares of your Central Park—its groves over the squares

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A Municipal Corporation has no Inherent Right of Legislation, and its Subscription for Stock in a Public Improvement must be Authorized by the Legislature But the Legislature may Delegate Such Power to a Municipal Corporation to Pass Such a Law; may Authorize a Municipal Charge on Judicial Decision Cannot Affect Contracts which were Held to be Lawful When made—Retrospective Legislation.

J. Rodger Tromnpen, plaintiff in error, vs. The Department of Locomotive Engines over Pontchartrain Railroad, defendant in error.

*Geo. A. Blake vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—*This was an action brought to recover the amount of certain coupons issued by the defendant company. The coupons were dated Jan. 1, 1858, and were payable to bearer, at the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New-York, upon ten hundred and sixty-seven railroad bonds, of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent interest, issued by the company. The bonds were issued in pursuance of a vote of the people of the city of Lafayette, authorizing the Common Council to subscribe for $1,000,000 of the stock of the company, and to issue the bonds of the city therefor. The vote was taken on the 10th day of September, 1856, the Common Council of the city of Lafayette having, on the 9th day of August, 1856, passed an ordinance submitting to the people the question whether the city should subscribe for the stock, and issue the bonds. The ordinance provided that the bonds should be issued to the company when the road was completed to the city of Lafayette, and cars running thereon. The road was completed to the city of Lafayette on the 1st day of December, 1856, and the bonds were issued to the company on the 2d day of January, 1857. The defendant pleaded, among other things, that the Legislature of Indiana had no power to authorize the city to subscribe for the stock of the company, or to issue the bonds, and that the bonds were void for that reason. The plaintiff demurred to the plea, and the demurrer was sustained by the Court below, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff. The defendant brought the cause here by writ of error.

The Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court below, upon the authority of the case of Dillon vs. The City of Lafayette, decided at the present term of the Court. The Court held that the Legislature of Indiana had no power to authorize the city to subscribe for the stock of the company, or to issue the bonds, and that the bonds were void for that reason. The Court also held that the Legislature could not delegate the power to the people of the city to vote upon the question of subscription, and that the vote of the people was void for the same reason. The Court held that the Legislature could not delegate the power to the Common Council of the city, and that the ordinance of the Common Council was void for the same reason. The Court held that the Legislature could not authorize a municipal corporation to issue bonds in payment of stock subscribed for the purpose of constructing a railroad, and that the bonds issued by the city of Lafayette were void for that reason. The Court held that the Legislature could not authorize a municipal corporation to levy a tax to pay the bonds issued by the city of Lafayette, and that the bonds were void for that

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, Engagement of the YOUNG ROSCIUS, Master SHANNON, in his unrivalled Juvenile Impersonations. Concluding with the Farce of THE BOY OF MANHATTAN. Characters by Mrs. Boyd, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Engagement of the celebrated Ethiopian Artists, THE ICE WITCH, or, THE YOUNG QUEEN OF THE FAIR. Miss Kate Wesch, Miss Annie Wesch, Mr. Billy Birch, Mr. G. A. Diamond, Miss Emma Wesch, Miss Carrie Wesch, Miss Alice Hastings, and Miss Georgie Parker.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Engagement of the celebrated Actor and Master Artist, Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who will appear as METAMORA, OR, THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS. Concluding with the Farce of THE FIRST MAN; OR, THE RED FLAG OF BLUEHAVEN.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Engagement of the celebrated Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, who will appear as SOLON SHINGLE, in the Comedy of THE MARBLE HEART. Concluding with the Farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THIS EVENING, Engagement of the MARION BROTHERS, VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, the great London Sensation, ICTION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Engagement of the ARCHARD PANTOMIME COMPANY in the Comic Pantomime, entitled CLOWN IN CHANCERY; OR, HARLEQUIN AND DOBBIES. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Open, Rain or Shine, 20,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

No. 39 Bowery.

THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2.50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Telegraph again brings us a report of the conclusion of peace between the belligerent German Powers. One of the conditions of peace is, that Prussia shall evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight. Bavaria cedes the northern part of her territory to Prussia, and pays her thirty millions of florins. Prussia gains important territorial concessions from Hesse-Darmstadt. It is reported that Austria intends to give Hungary a constitutional Government. The *Patrie* of August 22, says NAPOLEON will cede Venetia direct to Italy. Gov. EYRE was received enthusiastically at Southampton on the 21st inst. At a large opposition meeting resolutions were passed condemning his course in Jamaica. The Turks have commenced hostilities against the Christians in Candia. The insurgents, 25,000 strong, hold important positions.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Matamoras intelligence is received that Gen. CANALES had succeeded CARVAJAL in the command of the city. Gen. LEW WALLACE, who accompanied CARVAJAL in his escape to Brownsville, had been ordered by CANALES to deliver up all arms and munitions of war taken by him to the American side of the river.

The Fenian picnic near Buffalo on the 21st inst. passed off in the most orderly manner, over 15,000 people being in attendance. The procession, numbering some 8,000 men, paraded the streets with music. A large number of armed and disciplined troops were in the line. The Canadian troops in camp at Thorold, about twenty miles back from the river, were held in readiness, but did not move during the day. A gunboat, however, lay along the opposite shore, with guns pointed and shotted. A sham fight, in imitation of the battle of Limestone Ridge, took place during the afternoon, and Col. BOOKER, the Queen's Own and the Tenth Royals were badly beaten, the entire assemblage joining in the pursuit with great gusto.

The policemen of St. Louis are reported to have rendered most valuable services during the present prevalence of cholera in that city. They have been indefatigable in their efforts to provide for the poor, who are unable to employ medical attendance, and have acted as physicians, nurses and undertakers, exposing themselves to the sun, wind and rain, and doing all in their power to check the progress of the epidemic. Thirty-seven policemen are reported on the sick list, but only two deaths from cholera have occurred among them.

Hon. AMOS P. GRANGER died at Syracuse on Monday, aged 78. He had lived in Onondaga County 59 years, and in Syracuse since 1820. He raised a company in the War of 1812, and took an active interest in the militia of the State for a number of years. He was an earnest politician, and was prominently identified with the Whig Party, and subsequently with the Republican organization, having presented the resolutions at the first Republican Convention in Auburn in 1853. He was elected to Congress in 1834, and again in 1856.

The Union Pacific Railway was opened for business on Monday, to Fort Kearney, two hundred miles west of the Missouri River. Another hundred miles, reaching the fork of the Platte, are promised by the first of January, and most, if not all of the iron is already purchased, and such is the almost perfect level of the great valley up which the road runs, that it can be built as fast as ties can be furnished and the track put down. The road will probably reach the Black Hills, nearly half way from the Missouri to Salt Lake, during the year 1867.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD proposes to effect some reforms in the condition of Hoax's Contest. A letter from that point dated the 7th inst. speaks of a meeting in response to a call made by Mr. FIELD, at which it was announced that that gentleman intended to give six rewards to such parties as would have their houses in best order after his return from the grappling expedition. The rewards are to be $5 for the keeper of the best house, and $1 each to the five people having the next best houses.

Reports from Forts Sedgwick and Laramie confirm the burning of seven trains north of Fort Reno, and two between Laramie and Bridger's Ferry, besides other depredations by the Indians. Officers report their commands insufficient. Indian guides also report a battle at Fort Reno, in which from thirty-five to forty soldiers were killed. The Eighteenth United States Infantry has been repulsed north of Fort Reno, and a whole train of emigrants are fleeing from the mountain valleys for safety.

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Sunday, originating in the extensive tobacco factory and wholesale liquor establishment of VANZONDT, MURRAY & CO., on South Water-street. The adjoining grocery store of CHURCH & COZZE was partially consumed, and TOLMAN, FREEMAN & CO.'s dry-goods store also suffered severely. The total loss by this conflagration will not fall short of $150,000.

At St. Paul, on the 21st inst., a young man, named H. A. HAWES, from Lincoln, Illinois who, with his young wife, had been stopping at the Mansion House for a few days, while cleaning his revolver in his room, accidentally discharged it, shooting his same time, the Government should have the records of the traitor sent to Hunter for his trial. And this is the way that the Radical leaders are treating the returning sense of the Union, and preparing for the restoration of a peaceful, just, happy, and safe Government for an honorable and enduring peace; now that North and South are willing to forget and forgive. The Cleveland Convention, therefore, ought to represent, and to represent fully, the United Service of the United States.

The Loaves and Fishes—A Question of Right and Expediency.

Although the Spiritualists of the country, in Convention assembled at Providence, have espoused the Radical cause, as against the President, the Radicals themselves exhibit the reverse of indifference to the great question of loaves and fishes. Their sublime disinterestedness in claiming "all rights for all," contrasts oddly with their acute selfishness in regard to the offices. Their declared readiness to risk party death in behalf of negro suffrage reads like a satire when taken in conjunction with their unwillingness to be denied access to the Federal purse. It is quite evident that their patriotism is closely and sympathetically related to their pockets. Their devotion to principle does not diminish their appetite for the viands provided by Uncle Sam. Their greed, indeed, has made them angry, and their anger now knows no limit.

The attacks of the Radicals upon the President, in this connection, are at least unreasonable. They assail him because he removes enemies from positions of public trust and emolument, and chooses their successors from his list of friends. They complain of the application of the broom to the departments, the custom-houses and the post-offices, and almost threaten revolution to keep their creatures in the places they occupy. A stranger who should judge of the subject according to the utterances of Radical writers might be inclined to conclude that President JOHNSON is guilty of an unprecedented outrage—that his dismissal of public officers is wanton, unprovoked and wholly unjustifiable.

But what are the facts? Primarily this is beyond dispute: a considerable proportion of office-holders at Washington and throughout the country are enemies of the Administration. Of the President's assailants few have been more bitter or unscrupulous than those who have drawn their incomes from the public chest. Salaried servants of every degree have been active intriguers in support of the Radical faction; they have used their opportunities to malign the motives and to misrepresent the character of the Administration policy; they have employed their influence to build up extreme partisan newspapers, and to defeat candidates and plans favorable to the President's position. Thus, in perverting the aims of the Republican Party, and substituting extreme dogmas for the constitutional principles enunciated at Baltimore, the Radicals have had the advantages accruing from the patronage of the Government. The President's worst enemies have been of his official household. His most industrious slanderers, his most mischievous opponents, have been among the men whose importance depends upon their relationship to the Federal Treasury. The circumstance has been long notorious. And there has been a general feeling of surprise at the forbearance exercised by the President. The wonder has been that with the power in his hands of disarming a formidable arm of the opposition, he has permitted it to operate so flagrantly to his detriment.

Certainly, the Radicals would not have shown the same mercy. Whenever and wherever the chance has occurred to them, they have profited by it without compunction. The dismissal of the Postmaster of the Senate, for no other offence than Anti-Radicalism, is as neat an illustration as could be desired. The mere friendship of the individual for the President was held to be a sufficient ground for removal. And the same spirit has been manifested as often as an opportunity arose. The outcry against the President because he has at length exhibited a disposition to make his enemies feel his power, comes with a bad grace from the faction which has shamelessly employed its patronage for the furtherance of partisan purposes.

It is well, perhaps, that the President abstained from earlier action. None can now truly charge him with passion or precipitancy. His patient endurance of what no other President would have submitted to for halt the time, is proof of his anxiety to avoid a hasty quarrel with those who once professed to be his supporters. But beyond certain limits endurance in cases like this becomes weakness. The head of an Administration, and the guiding spirit of a great national movement, owes something to his friends and the country as well as to his own feelings. His duty is to take care that the patronage of an Administration whose policy is to restore the Union shall not be prostituted to the Radical policy of disunion. He cannot afford to supply his enemies' commissariat, or to furnish the ammunition with which his friends are to be shot down. Therefore we hold, not only that President JOHNSON is justified in the removals which have been announced, but that he is bound to complete the work of official purification, until the servants of the country be brought into harmony with the principles of the country's Executive. The commander of an army who should permit his forces to be handled by subordinates who were intent upon baffling his plans, would not be more blameable than the President who in a period of grave national peril should permit the authority at his command to be perverted to ends which, in his judgment, are ruinous.

All this may imply a defective theory of departmental administration. A more elevated system might ignore questions of opinion in relation to minor offices, or causes of removal in anywise political in their character. Surely, however, such a system would exact more than a change in the conduct of the appointing power. The holders of office would be required to justify their retention by avoiding all partisanship. If not the active friends of the President, they would not dare to be his energetic enemies. The argument imported from kingly countries therefore falls to the ground. For President JOHNSON deals with partisan office-holders—persons whom neither decency nor self-respect has restrained from entering the partisan arena. Hence, while his duty is to employ the means at his disposal for the good of the country, the Radicals who may be inconvenienced by his measures have no cause of complaint. "He that taketh up the sword shall perish by the sword," is not more true than that he who enlists in the service of

The United Service.

A correspondent suggests—and we think with great propriety—that the call for the Soldiers' National Convention should have been made to embrace the United Service.

The Navy not only did its great part in the task of preserving our National Union, but its intellect and heart are to-day as much enlisted in the good cause as they were during the hottest of the fight.

We know of no brave and true seaman, in or out of the service, who is not now ready to stand by the flag against the Radical disunion faction, as bravely and as steadily, as when the war against secession was waged so stoutly in the harbor of Mobile. The chief Radical organ here stigmatizes the military officers who approve of the Cleveland Convention, named for the 17th September, as *"base and treacherous hounds."* But no loyal and gallant member of the sister service will be likely to feel ashamed to bear the odium of such aspersions in the company of those who indorse the Cleveland meeting. Commander BARRETT, whose communication we publish in another column, addresses a brief note to his brother officers, pointing out, in brief and pointed words, the importance of having the Navy as well as the Army represented at Cleveland. The appeal is one to which, we feel assured, a thorough, and cordial, and prompt response will be made by the promoters of the Soldiers' Convention. The *base and treacherous hounds* that are to meet in support of the great national Union movement include such names as Gen. DIX, Gen. GORDON GRANGER, Gen. SICKLES, Gen. WARREN, Gen. COUCH, Gen. FRANKLIN, Gen. SLOCUM, Gen. CRITTENDEN, Gen. MCMAHON, and hundreds of other equally loyal and devoted servants of the Republic, who were fighting for its integrity when the Editor of the *Tribune*, in partnership with a Colorado madman, was struggling to patch up a disgraceful and dishonorable peace on the Canada frontier. In the company of such brave and true men as propose to meet at Cleveland, our gallant tars will be as much in their element as they were at Wilmington, New-Orleans and Mobile. To the United Service, the duty of aiding in the great work of restoring union and harmony after peace had been fairly conquered, will be a more gracious and agreeable task than any service they rendered during the war. Brave and true men cherish no revenges. It takes the well-fed placeman and the professional philanthropist to raise a thorough shout of vengeance. Your Grants and Farraguts, and Shermans and Warrens, and Hancocks and Meades, who, with their glorious comrades, settled the question of our national integrity once and forever, have nothing to avenge. They recognize no political purgatory. First in war, they are, at the

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. DALTON reported that seven physicians have given certificates of death from cholera without having reported such cases to the Board, as required by the twentieth section of the Health Laws. An interesting letter, from a lawyer now traveling in Europe, relative to health precautions in several large European cities, was submitted. The Board authorized the purchase of a large quantity of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes.

CHARLES H. CAMP, now a resident of St. Louis, but formerly of this City, was arrested here a day or two ago on a charge of bigamy, preferred by his wife. He deposited $1,000 with the City Chamberlain as security for his appearance to answer, and left for his home.

Only five new cases of cholera were reported at the Board of Health yesterday. Certificates for the burial of five persons, who had died of cholera during the previous twenty-four hours, were granted.

Mayor HOFFMAN has been officially notified that President JOHNSON will arrive in this City about noon on Wednesday next.

Mrs. JONES, of No. 126 Third-avenue, was killed in Brooklyn on Wednesday night by jumping from a car while in motion.

The price of gold yesterday left off at 150¾ @ cent. As much as 1 @ cent. a day was paid for the use of gold certificates, owing to the close combination in the Gold Room to make them scarce and force up the price on parties *short*. This movement has brought the Foreign Exchange to almost a deadlock, and bills on London are 2@4 @ cent. below the ordinary standard for gold. Government Stocks were partially lower, the Railway movement active, Money easy.

There was less activity in general business yesterday, and prices were depressed, especially for flour, which declined 10c.@25c. @ bbl. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Leaves and Fishes—A Question of Right and Expediency.

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The Financial Situation—Advices to and from Europe.

Recent telegraphic advices from Europe have been most encouraging for our financial interests. Our securities in London are advancing steadily, and an active market, in the face of large receipts of bonds and stocks from this side, indicating a progressive investment demand, which promises to carry prices much higher. In London on Wednesday United States 5-20s sold as high as 70@70¼, or equal to about 114 in currency here, with gold at 150½, and sight exchange at 108¼@108¾. Deducting commissions, &c., there is a difference between these London rates and the ruling figures in the home market of from two to three per cent. in favor of shipments to Europe—a profit sufficient to stimulate the export inquiry for this class of our national bonds—which was all marketed by the Government Loan Agent more than two years ago, and all of which issue is now held by thrifty people either in this country or in Europe. Last week's shipments of these bonds exceeded five million dollars, and this week, also, liberal amounts are going forward, partly in execution of foreign telegraphic orders, and partly on speculative account.

In a trade circular issued this week, by a highly respectable foreign house in the produce commission business in this City, designed mainly for circulation in England, a reflection is made on the good faith of our Government, in reference to the form of redemption of the original Five-Twenties, which it is assumed fall due next May, and which it is inferred—how or why we know not—will then be paid off by the Treasury Department, *not in coin, but in depreciated paper currency.* In answer to this unwarrantable reflection—all the more so, as coming from an usually well-informed and friendly source—we have to say that the Five-Twenties of 1862 do not fall due next May, nor absolutely before May 1, 1882; that it is only the privilege of the Government to redeem them that will mature in May, 1867; and that this privilege most assuredly will not be made use of by the Treasury Department, until means shall have been honorably provided to liquidate this national obligation *in coin*, according to the invariable custom and purpose of the Department. The crediting acts of the later issues of the Five-Twenties—those of 1864 and 1865, as also of the Ten-Forty Loan—expressly provide for the payment of principal and interest in coin. Government has none even of the new Five-Twenties to dispose of, save in exchange for and in redemption of the short date obligations of the Treasury, such as the Seven-Thirties, to the first or August issue of which the privilege of immediate conversion is confined. Conversion on maturity alone is the absolute privilege of every holder of the Seven-Thirty notes.

Advices from London to noon of yesterday report a further reduction to seven per cent. of the discount rate at the Bank of England, which would seem to show a salutary increase of confidence in business circles, and to give assurance of a further and more notable improvement in this respect, so essential to prosperous industry and traffic. This progressive cheapening of money at the financial centre of the Old World must stimulate commercial enterprise, and lead to greater activity in all branches of business, favorably affecting our own financial and commercial interests in the principal markets of Great Britain. At least, it affords the pecuniary relief so urgently demanded by the mercantile and manufacturing elements of the United Kingdom, as of prime importance to their well-being; and we cannot fail to participate in the resulting advantages.

The local money market is momentarily disturbed by the rampant gold speculation and the anticipatory arrangements of the National Banks to meet the requisitions of the Treasury Department in connection with the liquidation of the temporary deposit loan—which loan will cease to bear interest by next Monday, August 27. The transient interruption of monetary ease unfavorably affects financial and commercial values, in which depression the public funds sympathise. In the course of the coming week, however, the disbursements of the Treasury Department will be prompt and extensive, and must speedily and inevitably lead to a restoration of ease in money as well as of activity and buoyancy in all legitimate branches of trade. Capitalists, who will have to withdraw their funds from the public depositories, must elsewhere seek immediate and lucrative employment for their means. Most of them desire such employment in a form which will not place their balances beyond their control. Such employment can only be secured by call-loans to the leading Stock firms at very low rates of interest, or by further liberal investments in the national interest-bearing obligations. Judging by the experience of the past five or six weeks the latter will be preferred as being the best protected and the most profitable. Hence we may reasonably look forward to a marked increase in the home, as well as the foreign investment demand, for the public funds at advancing prices.

The gold speculation, though seemingly strong, is not essentially so robust as to discourage the belief that, with the growing revenues and diminishing expenditures of the Government, the rapid absorption of our public funds at buoyant prices, at home and abroad, the increasing volume of our produce exports, the impending importation of specie from Europe, and the abundance of extraordinarily

available to the in-

"facts and circumstances" such as we have hinted at. The vital interests must be adequately protected, and the organized movement arrested, by the absence of any influences potent enough to maintain it for any considerable period. The present flurry in the market is purely speculative, and is sustained exclusively by speculative agencies.

The Tribune and our Loyal Military Defenders.

A meeting convened by brave and loyal Soldiers who fought for the Union during the war, is to be held at Cleveland on the 17th of September, for the purpose of giving expression to their approval of the policy of the Philadelphia National Convention.

The call is signed and approved by such true and brave, and good men as Gens. MCCLERNAND, DIX, GRANGER, SICKLES, CRITTENDEN, J. C. DAVIS, BARLOW, SLOCUM, FITZ HENRY WARREN, G. K. WARREN, COUCH, STEDMAN, FRANKLIN, WILCOX and scores of others of scarcely less rank and merit, as the subjoined list of names will show. It is important that the public should look carefully over this list, and call up the record of those included in it, so that they may the better appreciate the terms in which the New-York *Tribune* speaks of the call and of those who approve of it, when it calls them "BASE AND TREACHEROUS HOUNDS." It is almost past belief that any Northern journal should thus designate the best and bravest and most consistent military defenders of the Union—the men who stood in the breach at the moment of greatest national peril. But such is the miserable mental and moral condition of the Radical faction that the chief Radical organ can find no other argument against a soldiers' peace meeting than that those who take part in it—men revered and affectionately regarded by the entire loyal community—are *"base and treacherous hounds."* We can only account for such utter and inexplicable madness—to call it by no harsher name—by referring it to the renewed connection of Colorado JEWETT with the *Tribune*.

Meanwhile we invite our readers to look once again at the list of military officers who support the National Union Convention, and who propose to meet at Cleveland on the 17th proximo. The names of the signers of the call are as follows:

G. A. CUSTER, Major-General United States Army,
A. MCD. MCCOOK, Major-General United States Army,
L. H. ROUSSEAU, Major-General,
GEORGE CROOK, Major-General,
S. MEREDITH, Brevet Major-General,
THOMAS EWING, JR., Brevet Major-General,
Committee on Address.

And those who approve of the meeting address the public thus:

We cordially approve the call for the Convention, and recommend the holding of local Conventions to coöperate in the movement:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

John A. Dix,	James B. Steedman,
Frank P. Blair,	H. W. Slocum,
Daniel E. Sickles,	Gordon Granger,
John A. McClernand,	D. N. Couch,
W. W. Averill,	H. E. Davis, Jr.,
Orlando B. Wilcox,	Alpheus S. Williams,
Gershom Mott,	Hugh Ewing,
Theodore Runyon,	Thomas Kilby Smith,
William B. Franklin,	Thomas L. Crittenden,
Marsena R. Patrick,	Alvin C. Gillem,
J. J. Bartlett,	G. K. Warren,
Jeff. C. Davis,	Joseph E. Knipe,
Fitz Henry Warren,	C. C. Walcutt,
John S. Clark,	John Lane,
A. H. Markland,	Supt. U. S. A. Mail.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

Martin T. McMahon,	Wm. T. Ward,
John M. Oliver,	Henry A. Morrow.
H. H. Heath.	

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

George P. Este,	G. C. Maxwell,
Anson G. McCook,	George Spalding,
J. B. Sweitzer,	W. W. Davies,
Walter C. Whitaker,	John L. Curtis,
Wm. McCandless,	A. B. McCalmont,
Samuel Beatty,	Wm. Hartshorn,
J. S. Fullerton,	G. E. Winters,
E. B. Brown,	J. G. Parkhurst,
George H. Hall,	R. A. Vaughan,
James Craig,	Morgan L. Smith,
James C. McFerran,	Joseph W. Frizell,
Fred. Vanderveer,	Lewis C. Hunt,
James H. Ford,	Thomas Curley,
Charles Ewing,	E. S. Bragg.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Chas. G. Halpine,	Henry S. Commager,
H. C. Hobart,	H. C. Dunlap,
C. C. Loomis,	Casimir Fairchild,
Henry Bertram,	Chas. W. Buell,
Jas. K. Mills,	Chas. Black,
	Durbin Ward.

COLONELS.

John Leverance,	Henry Starr,
Quinn Morton,	Wm. D. Lewis,
David Murphy,	Oscar F. Moore,
John M. Richardson,	Levi A. Harris,
Marcus Boyd,	George Gray,
James O. Brodhead,	W. H. Ent,
W. B. Rogers,	John H. Linton,
James Peckham,	James George,
T. T. Gritsinger,	John Hancock,
Sam'l R. Mott,	John H. Ward,
H. F. Baker,	Wm. B. McCreery,
P. H. Allback,	H. M. Bulkley,
James Munn,	C. D. Pennibaker,
Henry Barnes,	Jas. C. McKibben,
Richard McAllister,	John F. Phillips,
Seth B. Moe,	Miller K. Green,
D. L. Bliss, Surg. U.S.V.,	John M. Glover,
John Atkinson,	John R. Phelps,
Col. Graham,	M. Flesh,
M. H. Fitch,	Col. Pyrne,
A. M. Wood,	George A. Wood,
Wm. B. Sipes,	P. B. Fouke,
L. D. Campbell,	R. McMurdy,
J. Patrick,	J. M. Connell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

J. G. Lane,	Walter Barrett,
James B. O'Beirne,	Farnham Lyon,
John L. Trainor,	James Ketner,
Wm. H. Ross,	Hugh Cameron.

MAJORS.

H. S. Sleeper,	W. Jones,
Jas. H. Steiger,	Samuel Montgomery,
Henry Well,	R. H. Newton,
B. F. Dale,	Wm. Luak,
L. Pritchard.	M. A. Talby,
Frank J. Porter,	E. A. Clark,
H. Tompkins,	Samuel Smith,
Augustus Ward,	S. M. Curren,
John J. Ely,	O. E. Davis.

CAPTAINS.

Jas. Saffington,	J. L. Gooding,
John W. Lewis,	Benj. F. Pumphrey,
A. W. Robinson,	W. J. Hawkins,
Jas. Walters,	R. J. Ferguson,
S. Burnett,	Geo. A. McGuire,
James L. McDowell,	Arden R. Smith,
Thomas Barker,	John L. McKeenon,
L. B. Bradbeer,	D. G. Bacon,
J. M. Walker,	W. Wallingford,
Charles F. Porter,	Frank Long.
	M. Mansfield.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. R. Johnson,	Edwin H. Stephens,
Rufus Campion,	Ellis T. Armstrong,
	J. S. Sexton.

The Aspect in Europe—Peace Virtually Concluded.

The cable news which comes down to yesterday's date is, in a measure, conclusive as to the fact that the war in Europe is, for the present, virtually ended.

Short, sharp and decisive as it was, it has cost many lives, much treasure, brought about gigantic results, and finally failed to accomplish what it apparently promised. The same thing happened in 1859, when Italy was to be freed "from the Alps to the Adriatic," but the victors stopped their onward march on the west bank of the Mincio. Now Prussia stops on the north bank of the River Main, and the unity of Germany remains as much an object of devout prayer as ever before.

But this is the way that Kings and Princes wage war. They have, beside the general interests of their country, dynastic interests to look after and to care for, and these latter are often opposed to the former. Hence, by sudden and violent turns in their course, they many times disappoint the expectations of their people. The peace between Prussia and Austria, now negotiating and all but concluded at Prague, saves the dynasty of the Hapsburgs and enables FRANCIS JOSEPH to strip against his own people who, during the last great misfortune of the Emperor, were clamorous for political liberty in exchange for the sacrifices asked of them. King WILLIAM and his minister BISMARCK are too much imbued with the Divine right principle, their ideas of government date too far back in the feudal ages, that they should not have feared the contageous example of liberal institutions in Austria, which certainly would have been granted had the Emperor been driven any further to the wall. And so, the opportunity offering, they make peace, with their prescribed work, for the realization of which this war was wantonly provoked, by all available means whether fair or foul, but half accomplished. The dynastic influences of other monarchs also intervened, of course, but our assertion remains true, that the peace is premature, that it is the work of dynastic interests, and is not commensurate with the overwhelming military successes of the victors.

This is not the way in which the people carry on war, when they have their Government in their own hands. We Americans were determined to prevent the seceding States from establishing a separate Government, foreign to us, between the Potomac and the Gulf; we proposed to preserve and maintain the Union of the States inviolate and the unity of the people unbroken. We did it. We did not stop in the work half way and before we had achieved that for which we went to war. We had no dynastic considerations to mar our military successes and diminish their results, but only the interests of the American people to protect, and as these could be protected only by the firm cohesion of all the States under one Government, no croaking, no coward prayers for "peace on the best attainable terms" could move the people from their purpose. The work was accomplished by the people for the people, and then we laid down our arms and are now shaking hands with those as friends, who for four long years had madly opposed us. That is the people's way of making war and peace.

However, looking over the events and the progress of this short war from a military stand point, we find many points of resemblance to the last successful strategy in our own war. The Prussian operations extended from Coblentz on the Rhine to Oderberg on the Gallician frontier, a distance not quite as long as from Wheeling to Cairo. But, just as our armies were advancing from North to South in two grand columns, one in Virginia and the other from Kentucky and Tennessee, so the Prussians advanced on two principal objective points, Vienna (which may stand for our Richmond) and Frankfort (represented in our war by Nashville) on the river Main, equivalent, as a strategical line, to the Cumberland. We do not wish to be understood to mean that this comparison is in all things correct. Such parallels are seldom or never perfect, but are chiefly resorted to to give a better understanding by comparing that which is less known with what is thoroughly known. Following out the parallel and for this purpose, we have taken in the west of Germany the Rhine, as answering to our Mississippi. Just as our army advanced on Richmond, concentrically from the James River, through the Shenandoah Valley, and from Washington, so did the Prussians march on Vienna from Silesia and the northeast, and north boundary of Bohemia. Had POPE at Bull Run won as great a victory as King WILLIAM did at Sadowa, it would have ended the war probably then, for the line of the Cumberland with the central position of Nashville in our hands, cut off the west from the east of the Southern States as completely, as the whole line of the river Main, with Frankfort as its chief point, under the control of the Prussians paralyzed the Southern German States. We pressed steadily onward, pushing the enemy back further and further to the South; and so the Prussians, coming from the North as we did, have marched to the South, fighting for every inch of ground, and never losing what they once won.

In one thing, however, there can be no comparison. The Prussians have not lost a single battle; we have lost many. The Prus-

The Germano-American Unionists.

It seems that the powerful Germano-American element of this City, which has always been a main support of the Republican Party, will *fail* the Radicals. The General Committee of the loyal German Democratic Union Party, which was organized during the first year of the rebellion, which faithfully supported the Administration during all the vicissitudes of the war, opposing vigorously and effectively both Secessionists and Peace Democrats, have formally given in their adhesion to the great movement inaugurated at Philadelphia. One of the resolutions which they have adopted expresses the "joyful emotion" with which they contemplate the proceedings of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, regarding them as the "best decisive step" toward the realization of their own objects, and recognizing the "Declaration of Principles and the address to the people of the United States, adopted by said Convention, as the

The City Streets and Sharp Practice.

In an age in which modern conveniences are so widely advertised it becomes essential that property-lost constitutes a convenience should be definitely established and understood. Upon the question of omnibus-horse owners and horse-renters have always been divided, and it is now seen that the Third-avenue Railroad Company has been entertaining some rather queer ideas in that regard—ideas which do not seem to be shared by Juries, the public or the rest of mankind. By reference to our local columns it will be seen that the above-mentioned Corporation has lately appealed to, defendant in a suit, the verdict hinging upon what was conveyed and what was not. The case may briefly be summed up thus: GEORGE A. BLACK applied to the office at the end of the line for tickets, but was informed that they could only be purchased at Sixty-fifth-street or the Harlem office. Not having time to go out there, and having occasion to make three trips upon the road he made them, paying his six cents each time. But the end thereof was not then; he considered that he had been defrauded of certain pennies as valuable to him as to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, hence the suit. It was brought in the Sixth District Court, before Justice BARRETT. In his charge to the jury, Justice BARRETT instructed that the law, in both letter and spirit, declares that railroad companies must provide convenient places where the public can procure tickets, with only the addition of the rightful revenue tax to the regular tariff, that accordingly, if they thought Sixty-fifth-street a convenient place they must find for defendant; if not, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict.

Strangely enough, the Jury decided that Mr. BLACK was entitled to damages. From this we may infer that they were not Harlemites. For to those who live at Harlem, Sixty-fifth-street is a convenient place enough, though scarcely coming under the same category to persons who live in New-York proper. It makes a deal of difference from what standpoint things are viewed. Rome, as a place to buy pictures, is convenient to those who happen to live there; but we question whether it would be pronounced handy by a farmer resident in the wilds of New-Jersey.

As the unfortunate owners of these unproductive railroads do not understand what constitutes convenience, would it not be well for the law to definitely instruct them? An office for the sale of tickets

weapons. The noble MARSH charges against the Metropolitan Police, considerations of this kind of a character would not influence the conscience of the real Yankee. He would be for those who are destroying and those who are destroyed.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—All who, up to a very late day, have still seemed to doubt the availability of the ocean telegraph, as a means for the rapid communication of news, will now acknowledge their error, and be prepared to appreciate with all the world's appreciation the importance of this enterprise. The message of the Minnesota's Captain, and also the dispatches from London, received this day, are now in course of publication with the Message of the President, and other matters of importance to our ever increasing race of the Rocky Mountains, and the news of the arrivals from London, that generally follow this San Francisco, Sunday, Aug. 19, 1866.

Senator WADE, in a letter to the Cleveland paper of this City, of the Herald, expressly, says and Richie Democrat, says: "The Democratic party is not to be absorbed, because the way there is misunderstood with good intentions. But, very far down that road Mr. JOHNSON, President, by the grace of BOOTH, has progressed." This style is clearly copied from the New-York Tribune, which ought, in self-defence, to copyright it.

A NEW WORD.—The success of Prussia, which marks an important era in history, has also enriched language. As the old name of Prussia is *Borussia*, the Germans now to be absorbed, and who yet expect to be absorbed by Prussia, begin to speak of their being *borussified*, and call the entire operation by the noun: *Borussification*.

AN HONEST CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL.—The *Tribune* of Tuesday speaks of the NEW-YORK TIMES as "A JOURNAL SURE TO AID AND STILL SUSTAINED BY THE LOYAL SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY." If the *Tribune* would speak this honest strain every day it would gradually win respect.

BUTTER.—Many people ask why butter is so dear? We answer them: Because they continue to buy it at the current price. There is a continual conflict between buyer and seller, which in the nature of things it is impossible to prevent. The contest will inevitably result in the seller's favor if the buyer cares so little about his money as to pay whatever it asked. If the price of butter were five dollars a pound, and people grumbled but paid the price, who imagines that the price would fall? Let people wake up a little, revise their butter consumption or cut it off altogether for awhile, and low prices will follow as naturally as flowers follow the sunshine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Politics in the Palmetto State—What is Thought of the Philadelphia Convention.—The Real Feeling of the People—Condition of the Cotton Interest—The Lack of Capital and Why it Cannot be Had—The Sea Island and Upland Crops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 20.

Not since the last hope of the Confederacy died away with the smoke of her blazing capital, has any event excited an interest here equal to that with which all classes in South Carolina regarded the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention. That body has met and accomplished its purpose, and the telegraph has given us the substance of its action. The harmony and good feeling which marked its proceedings are the subject of universal congratulation among the people here; and, while many laugh at the special fulmination of the South Carolina and Massachusetts delegations at a rare bit of political clap-trap, they are all evidently eager to give to the great Union party which the Convention has constituted and organized, a generous and hearty support. It is a peculiarity in the history of this State, that, in all the political contests through which she has passed, her people have almost invariably acted as a unit. In the present juncture she will be consistent with her record, in this respect. Here, the Radicals will not even find that Corporal's guard of *sloguers* and sympathizers with prolonged Disunion, whom the *Tribune* recognizes as the sole exponents of "loyalty" in Virginia, Louisiana and a few of the other Southern States. I have lately had occasion to traverse most of the interior districts, and everywhere I found that the wise and conciliatory course of the President had won the sincere respect and confidence of the masses, to a degree altogether surprising to one who knew the bitterness of feeling which prevailed universally in the same sections toward the United States Government during the four years of blood, sorrow and ruin. In point of fact, whatever interested politicians may say to the contrary, the people of South Carolina have, for the moment at least, lost all interest in politics *per se*, and the only public measures in regard to which they feel any solicitude are those which bear upon the material prosperity of their own communities and the restoration of their shattered fortunes. Chief among these, of course, is the effort of the President and his supporters to re-establish the Southern States in the possession of their full political rights. And the restoration of these rights is desired by the people at large, not so much for political as for financial reasons. The results of the war have completely paralyzed that great agricultural interest, which formed the basis of whatever wealth or prosperity the South has enjoyed in the past. Not to speak of the complete *bouleversement* of its system of labor, the disappearance of its stock; the wholesale and indiscriminate destruction of all the implements and appliances for planting, as well as of fences, houses and outbuildings of all kinds; and, lastly, the scarcity of seed for the cotton fields and of food for the freedmen, has prostrated the planting interest to an extent little dreamed of in the flourishing communities of the North. To remedy so disastrous a condition of affairs, the one thing required is capital. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country, has there been presented so wide and inviting a field for the investment of money, with the prospect of certain and enormous profit, as existed in the cotton regions of the South last Spring. The planters were ready to contribute their land and experience; but they lacked the cash to put their plantations in running order, and to pay the freedmen, weekly, the wages of their labor the system which, by the way, is now universally conceded to be at once the most advantageous to the employers and the most satisfactory to the blacks. A few Northern capitalists were shrewd enough to take the risk involved in the troubled aspect of affairs, and advanced means to planters on condition of having a share in the crops. In every instance in which this has been [illegible] they have been [illegible] and in the fall [illegible] have been [illegible] of unusual good conduct. The [illegible] army [illegible] a more important [illegible] The bill [illegible] its effect upon the army, which will consist of some 50,000 men, although in case of necessity it can be [illegible] to 65 70,000. The bill, as it now stands, is in substance the one proposed by Senator WILSON and the original bill was drafted by him after consultation with Gen. GRANT, and Martial Chief of Contested officers, it meets in most respects the needs of the service. The idea was to organize a corps of officers and non-commissioned officers sufficient for a large army, and to keep the companies down to a minimum organization, to be filled up to the maximum should the necessity for such an augmentation occur.

STATE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sunday-school Teachers' Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 23.

The sessions of the New-York State Sunday-school Teachers' Association, now being held in this city, continue in successful progress. They are attended by an immense concourse of people. Yesterday was occupied in listening to reports from the various county Sunday-school organizations, the reading of an address, and the appointment of Committees.

The following additional Vice-Presidents were elected:

J. T. Osborne, Auburn; J. W. Palmer, Lockport; D. H. Beckwith, F. S. Hine, Albany; H. Stillman, Hudson; W. R. Lovell, Rochester.

The following additional Secretaries were also elected:

H. Bates, Philadelphia; J. Vicks, Rochester; C. Loy, Warrensburgh.

The Convention will adjourn to-day, (Thursday,) and on Friday go on an excursion to Trenton Falls.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 23.

The State Sabbath-school Convention adjourned this evening. The proceedings of this the last day, have been unusually interesting, many subjects of importance to Sabbath-school teachers having been discussed. The session meeting this evening was addressed by a large number of gentlemen distinguished in the pulpit and Sabbath-school work.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: E. T. HUNTINGTON, of Rochester, State Secretary; LEWIS CHASE, Treasurer, with a Central and Executive Committee of eight members each, and a Secretary for each of the sixty Counties in the State. A large number of delegates and their friends propose forming an excursion party to Trenton Falls to-morrow (Friday) morning.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

Opposition to Land Monopolies—Resolutions on Trades Unions—The Address to be Delivered by the President.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

In the Labor Convention the report of the Committee that it was inexpedient to designate any particular journal as the national labor organ was discussed and recommitted.

Mr. STEWART presented a report opposing land monopolies and all laws having such a tendency, and recommending that a Committee be appointed to visit the President and call his special attention to the subject.

Mr. HARPER, from the Committee on Finance, presented a report, portions of which were adopted and the remainder was referred back.

Mr. TROUP moved the printing of 200 copies of the proceedings, address to the workingmen of the United States, and 500 additional copies in German, and that copies be sent to the various societies to be circulated as widely as possible. Adopted.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Most of our Trades' Unions having national organizations in support, which in the aggregate are very onerous, consequently disposing many of them to withdraw from their respective trades' assemblies; and whereas it is necessary for obvious reasons that their trades' assemblies should be kept up in an organized capacity, therefore,

Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the various trades' assemblies throughout the land the propriety of meeting less frequently, in order that their expenses may be lightened, and thus keep their organization intact, so that any emergency arising may be met by a ready and well-arranged method of calling special meetings.

Mr. WHALEY presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with much pleasure here the delegations from the South, and cordially and fraternally invite the people of that section of our common country to join with us in the movement we have undertaken, and to accept the proffered assistance to an honorable support for the immediate civil strife through which we have passed.

The Congress then took an informal ballot for permanent officers of the National Labor Union, and the following were chosen:

President—J. C. Whaley, District of Columbia.

Vice-President at Large—Edward Schlager, Illinois.

Vice-Presidents at Large—Richard Abegg, Wisconsin; Wm. Gilbert, Maryland; Mr. Townsend, Pennsylvania; R. Simmons, District of Columbia; R. S. Mason, Delaware; W. J. Jessop, New-York; S. J. Alford, Indiana; S. M. Dolan, Michigan; James Ashland, Missouri; A. C. Cameron, Illinois; James McKim, Iowa; S. B. Hunt, Georgia; H. F. Wright, Virginia; Mr. Hall, Connecticut.

Secretary—Benedict Lowe.

Assistant Secretaries—Mr. Overton, Maryland; Mr. Lee, Virginia.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Gibson, Connecticut; Assistant, Henry Gaines, Michigan.

Treasurer—Mr. Trevett, Md.; W. D. Baldwin, N. Y.; J. Ashworth, Md.

The place of meeting of the next Congress was fixed upon at Chicago.

The report of the Committee on Public Lands, &c., was taken up and adopted.

A telegram was received from the President of the United States announcing that he would receive the Committee of the Congress on Saturday next, which created much applause.

The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow.

The members of the Congress are holding a mass meeting at the Theatre to-night.

MICHIGAN.

The Pharmaceutical Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 23.

The second day's session of the Pharmaceutical Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frederick Stearns, of Detroit; Vice-Presidents, Edwards Parish, of Philadelphia; E. R. Gayant, of Chicago; John W. Sheddon, of New-York; Treasurer; Charles A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H.; Secretary, John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

Various Standing Committees were also elected. Special reports, interesting to the profession, were read. The subject of the tax on alcohol received special attention.

TENNESSEE.

Removal from Office—Death of the Secretary of the Indian Commission—The Cholera—Corps.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 23.

ROLLY S. SAUNDERS has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, vice ROBERT HOUSE; and L. FRANKLIN, District-Attorney, vice J. D. WILLIAMS, and Capt. Martin B. Duffie, Marshal, vice M. T. BURNS, removed.

J. MELVIN, of Evanstown, Ill., a police clerk of the Interior Department, and Secretary to the Indian Commissioners, died at the Gayoso House to-day.

Two cases of cholera are reported to-day, one fatal.

Reports of the cotton crops hereabouts are very unfavorable.

Heavy Storm at the Eastward.

PORT HOPE, N. S., Aug. 23—10 P. M.

A very heavy storm has prevailed to the eastward all day and still continues. The land wires work very hard; which accounts for the non-reception of further European intelligence.

The Buffalo Postmaster Removed.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 23.

Hon. ALVAH H. CHAPIN, (Republican,) Postmaster of this city, has been superseded by J. GARDNER, Administrator.

Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 23.

There are four new cases of cholera to-day, and three have been from drunks.

The Navy and the National Union Movement.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1866.

To the Officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps:

A call in the public papers announces that a Convention of the Officers and Soldiers of the United States Army is to be held in Cleveland on the 17th of September, and a like call is published in the Army and Navy Journal, of this City, for a similar Convention of officers of the Navy.

Shall the Navy not be represented in this patriotic body? Shall it contribute nothing to this desirable result?

The Navy, whose [illegible] originally in organization, [illegible] of the rebellion, may [illegible] work [illegible] let us not be behind our comrades of the Army in the [illegible] Cleveland Convention.

To [illegible] navy and marine [illegible] to secure a representative [illegible]

[illegible] aim by the [illegible] that [illegible] virtual [illegible] to [illegible] junction, and I am not to be [illegible] charge of my fleet, even by [illegible] my [illegible] public [illegible]

Commander U. S. Navy.

Mr. King, of the New-Orleans Times, and New-York Tribune.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

MR. KING, editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, has discovered a mid to be brought against the New-York Tribune for libel. The following letter will explain Mr. King's mode of procedure:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Gentlemen: In your issue of the 18th inst. you have a dispatch from New-Orleans upon which you comment editorially, saying that I "have left the city of New-Orleans (that is, have run away from it), and have gone to the North to lay my complaints before the President, and that they were thrown under table."

I left Washington more than a week ago, and was known to have returned to New-Orleans, and read his dispatch to Gen. SHERIDAN in that country, many hundreds of miles from Washington.

The President did not receive a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, and I [illegible] Washington [illegible] ment in any manner of the disorders disturbances to-day, and [illegible] to any person in New-Orleans *on any subject* from the time of my leaving home until the arrival of Gen. Sheridan's dispatch, which was dated in New-Orleans, and I will pay five thousand (5,000) dollars in gold upon the production of any letter or dispatch written or sent by me, addressing or in any shape the statements said to have been made by me. You will please to do me the justice of publishing this communication.

Respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. STRAKOSCH announces that the initial performance of the Italian Opera troupe, postponed on account of the violent storm, will be given on Saturday night without fail. Since [illegible] company, a very beautiful woman, in assigned the charming role of Semira, and the rest of the cast is better than was feared.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECKLESS DRIVING OF THE CITY CARS.—Scarcely a day passes that an accident does not occur in the City from reckless driving, the principal offenders being the drivers of the City cars. It is quite true that it is more difficult to stop one of these vehicles when going at even a moderate rate of speed than it is to stop an omnibus or carriage, but this fact should make the car-drivers more cautious. Frequently they dash through narrow streets crowded with vehicles, in a manner that makes their passengers fear a collision at any moment. Too often they are unwilling to allow time for their passengers to get on or off. Yesterday, an accident occurred in Thompson-street, which was the result of this recklessness or perhaps stupidity of a car-driver. While a little girl was rising on horseback through Thompson-street, when a car came rapidly up behind her, and at the same moment another car was driven at considerable speed round the corner in front of her. The baby pony reared and threw the child to the ground. The car so close upon her that she was compelled to run under it to escape being run over. Her father, Mr. [illegible] a genuine American [illegible] handy, clever and [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] on the scene, [illegible] [illegible] and steadily [illegible] [illegible] of her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

U. S. COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

No. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

STOCKS AND GOLD

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS.

E. W. Corlies, C. W. Parsons,
Charles W. Quintard, Hugh Auchincloss,
S. B. Chittenden, Col. Richard Lathers,
C. P. Kingsley, Col. Marshall Lefferts,
E. P. Livingston, Hamilton Fish,
Wm. Bryce, Wm. H. Appleton,
Henry Coit, Geo. Bliss,
Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, Capt. J. J. Comstock,
Hon. Lucius Robinson, John S. Bishop,
Wm. Remsen, Edmund Coffin,
J. J. Howland, J. V. Merrick,
J. L. Douglas, Wm. H. Webb,
Wm. H. Howland, Charles Atkins,
James Bow, Capt. Richard Peck,
W. H. Wallace, Hon. Edmond Rice,
Elwood Walter, Col. William Crook.

The books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868. Capital Stock, $250,000, in Shares of $100 each.

EDWARD HARRIS, }
W. E. EVERETT, } Commissioners
CAPT. J. COMSTOCK, } of
R. McCREADY, } Subscription.
C. W. COVELAND, }

LEES & WALLER,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

Commercial and Foreign Exchange negotiated, and sales and deposits in Gold or Currency for specified periods arranged. Advances will also be made upon approved collaterals.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLION GOLD DOLLARS,
ARE PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
D. O. MILLS, President. WM. SHARON, Cashier.
Agents in New-York,
LEES & WALLER,
No. 32 Pine-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.

Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph; Bills on Stocks and other Securities bought and sold on order. Commercial Credits issued, and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Union transacted.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., PARIS,
MORGAN, HARVEY & CO., LIVERPOOL,
MORGAN, HARVEY & CO., LONDON.

$200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, issued by a City Railroad Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the Company's property, are offered for sale at the Manhattan Company's Banking-House, No. 40 Wall-st. The Company's property is worth more than double the amount of the Bonds, and the Bonds are a first-class investment. Apply at the Manhattan Company's Banking-House, No. 40 Wall-st.

$200,000 CITY 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

A limited amount of these Bonds, issued by a City Railroad Company, and secured by a first mortgage on the Company's property, are offered for sale at the Manhattan Company's Banking-House, No. 40 Wall-st. The Company's property is worth more than double the amount of the Bonds, and the Bonds are a first-class investment. Apply at the Manhattan Company's Banking-House, No. 40 Wall-st.

LEES & WARREN'S AND COLLEGE PLACE.

WANTED—COUPON, COUPEY AND QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS, for which the highest price will be given. Apply to GEO. C. HUNTER, No. 31 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 2 WALL-ST.

GOLD, SILVER AND

BONDS AND STOCKS

BOWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 5 Pine-st., New-York,

Will buy and sell at the Stock Exchange or elsewhere, in Blocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

C. S. FOSDICK & CO.,

No. 2 WALL-ST., New-York.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

HARLEM AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Swift, Gardner & Co.'s, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, or to D. S. Walker, at Messrs. Walker, Dutcher & Co.'s, No. 16 Broad-st., Boston, Mass., for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company, to mature twenty years from date, dated April 1, 1868, and bearing seven per cent. interest, will be received at the office of the Company, in Fulton, on TUESDAY, Aug. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SAMUEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., C. S. Bostwick, secretary, New-York city, for the purchase of $200,000 of the Bonds of said Company, issued under the Mortgage dated per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, payable in five years, interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York city. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. Such proposals will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, at the office of the Company, in Oil City, Penn., on the 1st day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at which time the contract for the sale of said Bonds will be awarded by the Board of Directors of the Company. This will probably be the most productive oil field in the country. It is now connected with Oil City, Titusville and Petroleum Centre, with a branch to Cherry Run, of Ritter valley, from Rouseville to Rimbold Works. Parties desiring to purchase can examine the property and the contracts for the same.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

TREASURER'S ASSISTANT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868.

Schedules of thirty days' interest due September 1, 1868, on Registered Bonds of the United States, and Coupons of the same due on that day, will be paid at this office on and after August 25, 1868.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

FOR SALE

Bonds and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, Kansas Pacific Land Grant 7 per cent. Bonds, Central Pacific Land Grant 6 per cent. Bonds.

WM. C. HOLBROOK, No. 31 William-st.

Office of the

American Atlantic Cable Company,
No. 145 Broadway, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of September next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst. at 3 P. M., and will be opened on the 2d prox.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda and Cape Hayti, thence to Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, and thence to Aspinwall, in Panama.

Capital Stock.....$10,000,000
Par value of shares.....$100 each

Terms, 25 per cent. at the time of subscription, 25 per cent. in 60 days, and 50 per cent. in 90 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.

R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868.

$500,000.—THE COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE, at par, $500,000 of the $3,000,000 of the new series of the remaining 7-30 bonds hereby authorized, and which are convertible into the Company's capital stock. The following terms, viz.: Fifteen per cent. of the par value to be current funds with the application, and the balance in monthly payments of fifteen per cent. each, beginning on the 1st day of October, 1868, and ending on the 1st day of January, 1869, or with interest on deferred payments at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

CHARLES H. O'REILLY, Secretary.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, } Executors
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, } of
GEORGE W. VANDERBILT, } the Will
FREDERICK W. VANDERBILT, } of
EDWARD S. MARSHALL, } Cornelius
WILLIAM K. THOMPSON, } Vanderbilt.

SCRANTON VALLEY SAND SALE AND DEPOT COMPANY.

Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st.

SCRANTON COAL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 54 Pine-street, July 28, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS.....$100,000

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15, 1868, at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 10th inst.

The route is from New-York to Bermuda and Cape Hayti, thence to Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, and thence to Aspinwall, in Panama.

Capital Stock.....$10,000,000
Par value of shares.....$100 each

Terms, 25 per cent. at the time of subscription, 25 per cent. in 60 days, and 50 per cent. in 90 days thereafter.

It is estimated that only sixty per cent. of the par value of the stock subscribed will be called for.

W. S. WORL, President.

R. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY DISSOLVED

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 12 Roosevelt-st., New-York.
Deposits received from $5 to $1,000 on interest on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY S. CONNER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Special Agent.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1868.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brt. Lt.-Col. JAMES B. MOORE, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Quartermaster's Depot, corner of Twenty-fifth and M-sts., Washington, D. C., the following-named articles, the property of the Government:

1 Portable Forge.
1 Anvil.
1 Vise.
1 Blacksmith's Tool Chest.
1 Blacksmith's Bellows.
1 Pruning Knife.
1 Blacksmith's Hammer.
1 Blacksmith's Acid Bottle.
1 Blacksmith's Coal Bucket.
1 Blacksmith's Coal Scuttle.
1 Blacksmith's Coal Shovel

SHIPPING

FURNITURE.

TEACHERS.

HALBROADS

MUSICAL.

DENTISTRY.

MILLINERY.

REMOVALS.

PERSONAL.

ARMY AND NAVY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OUR WATERING PLACES.

LIFE AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the High Rock Spring.

Interesting Exercises — Oration of William L. Stone, Esq.

Many Drew Bull in the Chronicle—All About It, and who were There.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UNION HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1868.

Periodically for have a "time" at this Thursday. Sometimes of this kind of "spree," to-day, 'tis a mild affair, and the wise men, here and elsewhere, looking in much that way, historically, only, that they have speculations in relation to the celebration of "High Rock Spring," whose one hundredth anniversary occurs to-morrow, the 25th day of August. It may be news to you, and the people of this region know it not, for a century and this High Rock Spring is a great institution. The identical fountain of mineral water was discovered by the late lamented Sir Wharton Stanton, Bart., in the year of our Lord, 1768, on the 25th day of August. This was the first of the many springs made known to the visitors to the mound of calcareous tufa, 24 feet high, and 84 feet in diameter at the base, deposited by the water of the spring around its outlet. Its apertures at the top of the rock is 18 in diameter, given access to the spring, which forms this mineral well. The following analysis shows the number of grains of the component ingredients in a gallon of the water:

Chloride of sodium	180.10
Hydriodate of soda	2.50
Bromide of sodium	1.00
Bicarbonate of magnesia	51.40
Carbonate of lime	32.32
Carbonate of iron	2.00
Total solid contents	269.40
Carbonic acid gas (inches)	304.00
Atmospheric air	2.00
Total gaseous contents	309.00

It seems that Sir Wm. Johnson Bart., was the first white person to test the waters of these springs. He was quite ill and was taken here on a litter; after bathing a few days, finding free use of the water, he was so far recovered as to be able to walk about with ease and comfort, from which interesting reminiscence it is fair to say, Brandreth's Pills have not been associated with the gout. His example was soon followed, and the visits of invalids became more and more frequent, as the virtues of the water became more widely known. In 1778 Dominick Scowson made the first clearings and built the first hut, about when the town had gone on prosperously, and lots of large growth have taken the place of Mr. Scowson's, until they have culminated in the fashionable establishments of the present time. The reader will notice that the discovery of the spring of Sir Wharton Stanton, Bart., was in the year of my friend Mr. Stone gives a somewhat different, and certainly a more poetical version of the discovery of the efficacy of the water, but historians will differ, and each is welcome to his theory.

In all events, the good people of this section had a peculiar pride in this High Rock affair, and entered heartily into the project of celebrating the anniversary of its discovery.

The following officers of the day were selected:

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.
Chancellor WALWORTH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Roswell Sabine,	Gideon M. Davison,
Rufus D. Benedict,	William Kay,
Daniel T. Reed,	Nathaniel H. Waterbury,
Seth Covell,	Sheldon Clark,
Hasbrouck Cook,	Augustine Bookee,
James H. Marvin,	William A. Corbett,
John H. White,	Patrick R. Cowen,
Hon. E. Darrow,	Obadiah Bartow,
James S. McKean,	John C. Hulbert,
James M. Cook,	Lewis P. Chase,
Noah L. Perry,	E. L. Alley,
Charles S. Lester,	Wm. H. Walton,
Hon. H. Andrews,	T. A. Cowen,
Gen. Jacob Hardick,	Jacob Decker,
Franklin Hoag,	E. R. Stevens,
Pardi Bunker,	J. W. Crane,
Gardner Bullard,	J. S. Leake,
Spencer Freeman,	[illegible]

SECRETARIES.

W. M. Potter,	T. S. Young,
George E. McOmber,	John R. Putnam,
C. R. Ireland,	Samuel Newland,
C. E. Durkee,	George S. Batchelor.

CHIEF MARSHAL.
Col. W. R. French.

The duties prescribed by the Committee, Messrs. H. H. Gardner, C. H. Holden, Wm. Bennett, Wm. M. Bristol, A. Bond, A. A. Palmateer, F. T. Hill, I. B. Hall, delivered of music, a procession and an oration by Mr. Wm. L. Stone, of the New-York Journal of Commerce, Mr. Bryant's father and well known here in connection with a historical work on the William Johnson. A work which at the decease of Mr. Stone, in the new mastership to finish. The centennial to-day is to him as the son and representative of his father, and all that was entrusted by the reputation of scholars, is and cultivate signally the pen worn by the father of the day.

Some five thousand persons, citizens and strangers, gathered at the Springs at noon, at which hour the ceremonies were to take place. Chancellor WALWORTH presided with his customary grace and dignity, and after a brief historical address, introduced Mr. STONE, who delivered the following

ORATION

"What song the Sirens sang, or what name Achilles assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions are not beyond all conjecture. What time the persons of these centuries entered the famous nations of the dead, and slept with princes and conquerors, might admit a wide solution. But who "are" the proprietors of these bones, or what "were" those ashes made up, were a question not to be resolved by man, nor likely, perhaps, by spirits."

Thus eloquently Sir Thomas Browne in his 36th Religio Medici Urn Burial, which led me to write in full the history of the Indian name of this spring, and to celebrate its centennial, seems more than two hundred years ago. Fortunately for the day and the occasion, no such mystery now hangs over the wonderful watercourse of nature, whose clustering memories we are here this day to recall. This spot, so rich in associations connected with the Indian race, is classic ground. We may hang figuratively at least around upon the scenes of its ancient glory. How long were their line and their triumphs we cannot tell. Farther back than the hundred and fifty years History herself is silent. Beyond that time America herself was "one great solitude," buried in the darkness of five thousand years. It is indeed a question of royal curiosity, and of universal interest, lamented Dr. Rush in the first annual address of the American Philosophical Society, "to trace the origin of the Indian tribes, their migrations, their modes of descent, and their manner of exercising power; they were sovereigns and their chief ancestors kings. Such kings they were, it is true, as Virgil has revealed not to vouchsafe us, nor to any other time until the Augustan age of Rome, when by the light of letters and the lamps of the Muses, it pleased the Divine Providence to make known to the world, by means of Indian slaves, the existence of the Incas. Yet were they of those who were in pursuit of health and pleasure. For many years after its discovery, the "High Rock" constituted to be the comfort of people from all sections of the country, and when other springs were found in the neighborhood village of Ballston, the chief drive of the visitors was a romantic drive through the woods to the "High Rock Spring." The question will here very naturally be asked, if the High Rock was so celebrated, how it was that its waters have remained until this late day comparatively unknown? The answer is very simple. In April, 1826, the late proprietors of "Congress Spring," dreading the rivalry of the High Rock, bought the latter from Walton & Livingstone, and purposely kept it in the background. These proprietors, however, having recently died, the spring was purchased from the heirs by its present owners, Ainsworth & McCaffrey. The object of these gentlemen in making the purchase was to bring the High Rock into such prominence before the public as its real value as a restorative water demanded. Accordingly, no scouts had been made, no pains and charges spared to accomplish the mysteries surrounding their purchase, and endeavor, if possible, to cause the water again to overflow the rock. The project at first did not meet with public favor, as fears were entertained that Saratoga might be deprived of one of her greatest attractions. Such, however, they say, is not the case, for the spring, and the result—of which you have a view the present day—has demonstrated the practicability of their plan, and all the mysteries of the High Rock and its spring have been unveiled to the public gaze. A slight excavation showed that the rock only covered a very small portion of the mineral body, and it was easily removed. Within it was a chamber about two feet in diameter, and below a pit formed by the bubbling water, about ten feet in depth, in which were found a large number of tumblers lost in dipping the water. Around the vase, for an area of four hundred feet, the soil was found to be filled with two independent layers of decayed vegetable matter, separated by clay deposited by the water—one of these three feet in thickness and the other two. Immediately beneath the rock lay the body of a pine tree, eighteen inches in diameter, which still retained its form, and was sufficiently firm to be sawn in sections and pulled out. This tree must have fallen before the formation of the surface-deposit was completed, and had undoubtedly lain there thousands of years. For many years before the subsequent formation of the cone hid it from sight, this tree—evidently placed there by design—was used as a convenient pathway to the spring, since the upper side of the log has been worn to a polished surface by the moccasins of the aboriginals. A very interesting question here arises. What is the age of this remarkable fountain? The rock itself was formed, as you doubtless are aware, by the precipitation of minerals held in solution by carbonic acid gas. The Rock or Cone is four feet in height. Now by counting the annual deposits of each, it is found that five of the yearly layers measure one-sixth of an inch. Hence eighty years are required to deposit a single inch, or nine hundred and sixty years for a foot. From this it appears that the age of the rock, the first formation to the period when the water, having been forced by hydrostatic pressure into another outlet—ceased to overflow the rock, cannot be less than four thousand years. And if to this be added the time consumed in forming the tufa, which is two thousand years more, we have six thousand years as near as geologists can approximate to the interesting era in the age of this mineral formation itself—placed here by the Almighty two centuries before he created man in his own image—while darkness yet brooded over the face of the deep. The attestation was continued about twelve years, when it became evident that only a few inches more would bring to view the crevice in the rock out of which this wonderful fountain unceasingly flows. The tubing is now fitted to the rock, so as to exclude all extraneous substances and confine the water; and it is confidently believed that a very perfect mineral water has been obtained, which will be available for centuries to come. Thus it did in the hands of the immortal owners the ambrosial nectar of the gods becomes a veritable fact, and the "elixir of life," sought for so many years in vain by the alchemists of old, finds in this spring its realization. Had the "High Rock Spring" stood on the borders of the Lago d'Agnano, the ancient Avernus of the world, its fabulous exhalations and baneful influences of Hades, while this fountain in the place would have been deservedly celebrated in song, as the admiration of the world, as one of the greatest of curiosities. It remains only to speak of the agency which the early proprietors of the Indians, in the discovery of this water. Indeed, the parallel that exists between the leaders which that action sustained upon our national and physical life is so striking, that a brief glance as it may not be omitted by those who read the hand of God in every event of life. The action of the 4th of September, 1755, in so connection with the number engaged, was not a great battle; but when viewed in its immediate strategical results, it well deserves a prominent place among the battles of American history. "The battle of Lake George," says the late Rev. Cornelius Van Rensselaer, in his published discourse upon this action, "is memorable in defeating a well-laid, dangerous scheme of the enemy, and in saving the provinces from scenes of bloodshed and desolation. If Dieskau had succeeded in overthrowing Johnson in his intrenchments, his advance upon Fort Edward would have been easily successful, and Gen. Shirley would have been triumphant. The march to Albany would have been triumphant. The conquest of our northern settlements would have followed by the desolation of Albany and Schenectady; and although Dieskau might have soon been mortally wounded and himself a prisoner, they would be without a leader, and the result—of which you have a view the present day—has demonstrated the practicability of their plan, and all the mysteries of the High Rock and its spring have been unveiled to the public gaze. A slight excavation showed that the rock only covered a very small portion of the mineral body, and it was easily removed. Within it was a chamber about two feet in diameter, and below a pit formed by the bubbling water, about ten feet in depth, in which were found a large number of tumblers lost in dipping the water. Around the vase, for an area of four hundred feet, the soil was found to be filled with two independent layers of decayed vegetable matter, separated by clay deposited by the water—one of these three feet in thickness and the other two. Immediately beneath the rock lay the body of a pine tree, eighteen inches in diameter, which still retained its form, and was sufficiently firm to be sawn in sections and pulled out. This tree must have fallen before the formation of the surface-deposit was completed, and had undoubtedly lain there thousands of years. For many years before the subsequent formation of the cone hid it from sight, this tree—evidently placed there by design—was used as a convenient pathway to the spring, since the upper side of the log has been worn to a polished surface by the moccasins of the aboriginals. A very interesting question here arises. What is the age of this remarkable fountain? The rock itself was formed, as you doubtless are aware, by the precipitation of minerals held in solution by carbonic acid gas. The Rock or Cone is four feet in height. Now by counting the annual deposits of each, it is found that five of the yearly layers measure one-sixth of an inch. Hence eighty years are required to deposit a single inch, or nine hundred and sixty years for a foot. From this it appears that the age of the rock, the first formation to the period when the water, having been forced by hydrostatic pressure into another outlet—ceased to overflow the rock, cannot be less than four thousand years. And if to this be added the time consumed in forming the tufa, which is two thousand years more, we have six thousand years as near as geologists can approximate to the interesting era in the age of this mineral formation itself—placed here by the Almighty two centuries before he created man in his own image—while darkness yet brooded over the face of the deep. The attestation was continued about twelve years, when it became evident that only a few inches more would bring to view the crevice in the rock out of which this wonderful fountain unceasingly flows. The tubing is now fitted to the rock, so as to exclude all extraneous substances and confine the water; and it is confidently believed that a very perfect mineral water has been obtained, which will be available for centuries to come. Thus it did in the hands of the immortal owners the ambrosial nectar of the gods becomes a veritable fact, and the "elixir of life," sought for so many years in vain by the alchemists of old, finds in this spring its realization. Had the "High Rock Spring" stood on the borders of the Lago d'Agnano, the ancient Avernus of the world, its fabulous exhalations and baneful influences of Hades, while this fountain in the place would have been deservedly celebrated in song, as the admiration of the world, as one of the greatest of curiosities. 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